

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1974

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: overcast. Temp. 54 (41-64). Tomorrow, cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 43 (33-52). LONDON: cloudy. Temp. 34 (37-34). Tomorrow, dry. Yesterday's temp. 30 (36-32). CHANNEL: moderate. BOMBAY: Cloudy. Temp. 34 (32-42). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 32-34 (36-36). Yesterday's temp. 41 (33-34). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

o. 28,294

Established 1887



NEW SPANISH PREMIER—Carlos Arias Navarro as he was sworn in at Madrid's Palacio de Oriente. In the background at right is Chief of State Gen. Francisco Franco.

Rias, Sworn In as Premier, Set to Shuffle Spanish Cabinet

(AP)—Carlos Arias Navarro was sworn in to as Spain's premier and immediately went about forming his government.

Hours close to the government said they expected Mr. Arias to reshuffle the outgoing cabinet of the slain premier, Luis Carrero Blanco, and in many new men. The ETA movement have claimed responsibility for the killing, and will be unseated shortly, the sources said.

Mr. Arias was sworn in at the Palacio de Oriente in the presence of 81-year-old Carrero, who died for the job on Saturday. Mr. Arias is Spain's first civilian premier since the 1939 civil war.

Knowing before a crucifix and holding his right hand over a Bible, Mr. Arias vowed, in this, loyalty to Gen. Franco, adherence to the principles of Franco's party-like National movement and preservation of a secret of his office.

Details on Page 7.

Dollar Surges In Europe

Sharp increases in the price of oil announced over the New Year's holiday sent the dollar surging in Europe today. In Paris the dollar went over the level that was set in the official devaluation a year ago, while in Frankfurt the U.S. currency rose to a seven-month high. The price of gold also rose sharply, hitting a price not seen in five months—\$416.50 an ounce.

Details on Page 7.

Solzhenitsyn Book Ridiculed In 1st Official Soviet Comment

(AP)—The Soviet news agency Tass today characterized Alexander Solzhenitsyn's new book, "The Gulag Archipelago," as "an anti-Soviet pamphlet" which opponents of defense are using to "fan anti-Soviet hysteria."

In the first official comment on the book's publication in Paris and its serialization in the United States, Tass observed: "Sergei Kunk said that the author sent his book 'to the West as a New Year's gift for the enemies of his motherland.'

The new work of the Nobel Prize-winning novelist has been described as a documented history of the Soviet labor camp system from the Bolshevik Revolution to 1956. Mr. Solzhenitsyn, a camp victim under Stalin, interviewed more than 220 other former labor camp inmates in preparing the work.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Scheel, Raising Voice for German Charity, Scores a Hit

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Jan. 2 (UPI)—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel has literally started the new year on a high note, becoming the country's newest singing sensation.

For almost a month the hot test selling record in West Germany has been Mr. Scheel's mellow tenor rendition of an old German folk song, "Hoch Auf dem Geben Wagen" ("High Up on the Yellow Wagon").

The record's success has caused the press to dub him a "Meistersinger" minister, and it has made the 46-year-old Mr. Scheel an adorable hero to German teenagers who know their pop singers far better than their politicians.

Their parents may think of Mr. Scheel as the man who's set to become West Germany's new president later this

year. But, in teen-age circles, he's more identifiable as the fellow who, for the last three weeks, has held the number one spot on Radio Luxembourg's hit parade.

It all happened because a young recording impresario, Dieter C. Tilen, had the idea of asking a prominent government leader to record a disc as part of a drive to raise funds for handicapped children.

Amateur Singer

The obvious first choice was Mr. Scheel, leader of the Liberal-Free Democratic party within Chancellor Willy Brandt's government coalition. For years he has been known as an enthusiastic amateur singer and the most unimpaired of German politicians.

Most of Mr. Scheel's advisers within his political party and the Foreign Ministry reportedly were horrified by the idea. They objected that such a step would



Walter Scheel

be undignified for a man about to decide his candidacy for the presidency.

Mr. Scheel, however, swept

the objections aside and plunged into the project with relish. Backed by a Dusseldorf men's chorus, with which he sang before becoming foreign minister, he took the solo part in a pressing of the "Yellow Wagon."

The title refers to the yellow coaches used in old Germany to carry the mail, and the lyrics are a hymn to the joys of galloping across the countryside while perched "high up on the yellow wagon."

For the flip side, Mr. Scheel chose a popular old song called "Wohlauf in Gottes Schone Welt" ("Cheerfully Through God's Beautiful World").

Three weeks ago, Mr. Scheel introduced the record to the public by singing the "Yellow Wagon" on a popular TV program. To the surprise of everyone concerned, it became an overnight sensation.

Spokesmen for Polydor, the company that produced the record, report that sales

have topped 100,000. In fact, they add, sales would have been much higher except that the initial pressing was relatively small and insufficient to meet the demand. Now, with production being hastily increased, industry sources speculate that the record could become a "golden disc" with sales of a million.

Financially, that won't mean anything to Mr. Scheel, since all the proceeds are earmarked for charity. But, as his political rivals concede, the record has given an incalculable boost to his popularity with the public.

A recent public opinion poll showed him passing Mr. Brandt and everyone else on the Bonn scene as West Germany's most popular political figure. However, no one has been able to substantiate the rumor that, when Mr. Scheel heard the news, he replied: "Well, that's show business."

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British Jobless Up to 730,000, Talks Blocked

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Negotiations to settle the wage disputes involving Britain's coal miners and railroad engineers remained at an impasse today as workers began lining up for unemployment benefits.

The nation appeared to be moving through its first three-day work week without any progress toward resolving the labor difficulties that the government has blamed for imposing the short week on most of industry. The Department of Employment estimated that 730,000 workers had applied for unemployment benefits, up from 644,000 before the New Year's holiday. The total number of jobless and those on short time is expected to approach 1.5 million if the short week lasts into February.

Hopes had arisen during the holiday that a wage increase could be worked out for the miners through paying the men for the time required to wash up after emerging from the pits and for the time required to reach the coal deposits from the surface.

No Talks Scheduled

These hopes were dashed today when the National Coal Board estimated the extra time at about one hour a week in contrast to the union's estimate of at least five times as much. No additional talks were scheduled after today's session broke up.

The government contends that yielding to the union's wage demands would violate Phase-3 of the program to control inflation and would open the door to numerous other inflationary settlements.

"If the Coal Board is not prepared to pay, the miners' action will continue," said one union official. "It may be necessary to make the overtime ban into a strike." By refusing to work overtime, the union has reduced coal output by 40 percent. Most of Britain's electricity comes from coal-fired generators.

William Whitelaw, Secretary for Employment, flatly rejected the miners' claim for "waking time" payments on top of the general 7 percent increase already offered by the government-controlled board.

"That clearly was not within stage three," Mr. Whitelaw said, "and therefore clearly something that could not be negotiated further."

Rail Dispute

Meanwhile, a similar lack of progress was evident in the negotiations for a settlement of the dispute with the railroad, whose rail actions have interrupted the reduced flow of coal from the mines to the power stations.

The work slowdowns by the coal miners have received most of the blame for the energy crisis from Prime Minister Edward Heath and it is widely assumed that the railroad dispute will be ironed out quickly if the coal miners reach agreement.

Nevertheless, the atmosphere of gloom in London today appeared to be the deepest so far in the energy crisis, reflecting not only the impasse with both unions but also the impact of a cold wave that reached Britain two days ago.

The weather had been unusually warm prior to New Year's Eve, but it suddenly turned frigid, accentuating the impact of the reduced heating in most of the buildings.

The lines of workers applying for unemployment benefits have not been long so far, because the New Year's holiday has kept many workers at home. Widespread absenteeism continued today.

Many companies have been

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

IRS to Take New Look at Nixon's Taxes To Determine Legality Of Some Deductions

By William L. Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UPI)—The Internal Revenue Service said today that it will re-examine President Nixon's recent tax returns to determine the legality of some deductions claimed during the President's White House tenure.

The IRS did not say what years will be covered by the new audit, but there has been controversy over Mr. Nixon's returns for 1970, 1971 and 1972. During those years, he paid taxes of \$5,979 on a total income of more than \$600,000—the equivalent of taxes paid by a person earning about \$17,000 a year.

An IRS spokesman said that the agency could recover past taxes due for all three of those years, but that the statute of limitations has expired for levies due from previous years.

The President's attorneys have estimated that Mr. Nixon could owe as much as \$367,000 in back taxes if the deductions he claimed are disallowed.

In a three-paragraph statement, the IRS said it was conducting the audit because of "questions raised in the press as to the relationship of the consideration of the President's tax returns by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation and any consideration of the returns by the Internal Revenue Service."

On Dec. 8, the same day he released a mass of financial data and made public his tax returns for 1968 through 1972, Mr. Nixon asked the joint congressional committee to examine his returns and report on the legality of his deductions. He told committee chairman Wilbur D. Mills, D.-Ark., that he would abide by the committee's ruling.

Today's announcement by the IRS was extraordinary because the agency traditionally refuses even to disclose that a tax examination is under way for a specific individual.

However, the IRS said it had been "authorized by the President's representatives" to make the disclosure and added that the White House staff was "co-operating fully" with federal tax officials and the staff of the joint congressional committee.

An IRS spokesman said that arrangements were being made to exchange information with the joint congressional committee.

White House deputy press secretary Gerald L. Warren, who was in San Clemente with Mr. Nixon today, declined to specify which tax returns were being re-examined, but he indicated that they were limited to the years since the President was inaugurated in 1969.

Charles E. Bohlen Dies, 69; U.S. Diplomat, Soviet Expert

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Retired U.S. diplomat Charles E. Bohlen, 69, died last night of cancer.

Mr. Bohlen, a specialist on Soviet affairs, spent more than 40 years as a U.S. diplomat and State Department official before

Mr. Bohlen's obituary is on Page 5.

his retirement in 1969. He died at Washington Hospital Center after a long illness, his doctor said.

President Nixon, in a statement issued at the Western White House, described Mr. Bohlen as "one of our most distinguished diplomats and a truly outstanding public servant." Mr. Nixon said: "The many presidents and secretaries of state he served greatly valued his wise counsel, his intimate knowledge of the Soviet Union and his sure grasp of world affairs."



Charles E. Bohlen

News Analysis

Morning After Israeli Election Finds Meir Party Chastened

By Terence Smith

TEL AVIV, Jan. 2 (NYT).—The Labor party today is like a person who has come through a terrible automobile accident with only a broken arm," a senior party official observed. "It hurts, but it's not fatal and with a little luck, it will mend."

The same aptly describes the situation of Premier Golda Meir's party on the morning after Israel's hard-fought parliamentary election. The party has emerged from the experience still in power, but chastened by a significant protest vote over its handling of the October war and keenly aware that its room for maneuver at the Geneva peace conference has been narrowed.

Mrs. Meir and her colleagues now face the unappetizing task of forming a new coalition government in which Labor's own strength will be critically diminished, by 10 percent, and the strength of its fractious minority partners, especially the National Religious party, correspondingly increased.

It will not be easy. The Religious party, which represents the religious minority in Israel, has again emerged as the key to a successful coalition, and is likely to exploit Labor's weakened state by laying down a long list of conditions on domestic and foreign policy.

Historical Land

It will be pressing Labor to strengthen the hand of the rabbinate at home and to agree in advance to resist territorial concessions at Geneva, especially any involving the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River. The religious minority regards this area as an integral part of the historical land of Israel and opposes returning any of it to Jordan, even as part of a peace agreement.

On another side, Labor will have to take into consideration the views of the Independent Liberal party, which are diametrically opposed to those of the Religious. The Independent Liberals are expected to emerge with four to five seats, and Labor will need them even more than it did in the ongoing coalition.

Labor has resolved equally contradictory positions in earlier governments, including the present one. But the task will be tougher now that its own plurality has been reduced. At least a month of difficult negotiations, perhaps more, lie ahead. The possibility that new elections will be necessary, not immediately, but in several months, when the crunch comes at Geneva, cannot be ruled out.

Nonetheless, a government led by Labor is likely to have enough latitude to resume active negotiations in Geneva, especially with the Egyptians. Not even the Religious party attaches any historical significance to the Sinai Peninsula, so the government will be free to negotiate a disengagement of forces and conceivably even a territorial settlement there on the basis of compromise.

Later Stages

The problems will develop in the later stages of the talks over the West Bank, Jerusalem and the Golan Heights.

In domestic political terms, the elections had the paradoxical effect of strengthening the positions of Mrs. Meir and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, two of the leaders most criticized for the country's failure to foresee and adequately prepare for the October war.

Labor's shrunken plurality has made the unifying role of the 75-year-old premier more vital than ever. Any younger member of

Bonn Admits It Exported Radios to Arabs During War

BONN, Jan. 2 (WP).—The West German government admitted today that it had granted permits for export of long-range radio equipment to Arab countries and conceded that some deliveries might have occurred during the October fighting in the Middle East.

In making this admission, however, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry contended that there had been no violation of Bonn's policy of neutrality in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Chancellor Willy Brandt's government has banned shipment of German-made arms and military equipment to the Middle East.

Although he declined to go into specifics, the spokesman asserted Israel, as well as Arab countries, had been supplied with radio equipment of the type in question. He added that the equipment was required for civilian use and that the export permits had been issued before the outbreak of the Yom Kippur war.

The government's admission came after the Israeli newspaper *Haaretz* reported yesterday that "sophisticated communications equipment" usable in tanks had been supplied to Arab countries by West Germany during and after the war.

The report was a potential new embarrassment for the Brandt government, which has been trying to maintain good relations with the Arab world while contending that it will do nothing to harm Israel's interests.

The *Haaretz* disclosure marks the second time in the last two weeks that Bonn has been forced to make intricate but vague explanations about ship-



United Press International
FESTIVAL FAVORITE—A Russian family bundles up for one of the favorite New Year's treats in Moscow's annual Russian Winter Festival—a free ride aboard a gaily-painted troika—a traditional Russian three-horse open sleigh.

Counting Continues

From Wire Despatches
JERUSALEM, Jan. 2.—Officials were still counting the votes today from Israel's Dec. 31 elections.

Jerusalem's Mayor Teddy Kollek, returned to office by a reduced majority, said today that he was thinking of quitting the job unless he was given authority to continue his policy of "tolerance between Arabs and Jews in the holy city."

Mr. Kollek said the Jordanian Arabs who voted in the election—about 5,000 of the 45,000 eligible—were "all heroes." They voted under terrific pressure from Ram, Cairo and Radio Amman to boycott the polls.

A provisional summary of the civilian vote by the Central Elections Committee showed the Labor party won 39.8 percent, against 28.6 percent for the Likud party. About 200,000 military ballots have yet to be tallied.

According to election projections, the Labor party may lose five seats in the 120-member Knesset, dropping from 56 to 51, and the Likud apparently gained six seats, giving it a total of 38.

The Religious party appears to have kept its 11 seats and the Independent Liberals may garner four or five seats. They had four in the last Knesset. If the totals hold up, the three parties which formed the ruling coalition in the seventh Knesset since the formation of the state of Israel 25 years ago would have 66 or 67 seats in the eighth Knesset.

Cairo Comment

CAIRO, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Egypt's editorial writers and political commentators stressed today that negotiations for a Middle East settlement must be undertaken in earnest at the Geneva conference now that Israel's elections have been held.

"We don't care who wins and who loses," declared Aly Hamdy el-Gamal, in the Cairo daily newspaper *Al Ahram*, echoing the view of many Egyptians.

The important thing is that the new Israeli government should know the practical way to peace. The electoral auction is now over and the new government should face the facts," an editorial in *Al Ahram* asserted as that Israel had used the elections as a "pretext" to delay talks.

"The Geneva conference is to see that all parties to the dispute carry out their commitments," the editorial said. "It is impermissible that it be turned into a forum for a futile debate or renewed prevarication in the guise of a quest for a solution, while obstructing one."

(Continued from Page 1)

public discussion of the "abuses" of the camp system by Stalin.

After Mr. Khrushchev's famous de-Stalinization speech of 1956, these "errors" were condemned and a thaw, which meant the release and rehabilitation of thousands of camp victims, prevailed for a time.

During the thaw in 1962, Mr. Solzhenitsyn was allowed to publish his novel on the camps, "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," but soon afterward discussion of the "errors" diminished.

Tass said that Mr. Solzhenitsyn "snuggled" his manuscript abroad because he "knew in advance that the Soviet people would reject his new book."

The Soviet commentator, referring to Mr. Solzhenitsyn as "gaspolin," the pre-revolutionary form of address for nobility or members of the middle class, said that the author has "admitted his hatred of the Soviet system and everything that is Soviet, and consequently [he hates] the Soviet People."

The Great Bullabaloo

The Tass commentator said that "active opponents" of "detente and the rapprochement of peoples" were "fanning up a great bullabaloo" over the book to poison the atmosphere of detente, to sow distrust in relations among peoples and to blacken the Soviet Union, its people and its policies."

Mr. Kulk, the commentator,

singled out Harrison E. Salisbury of the New York Times for special criticism. Calling him a "rabid anti-Soviet," Tass said that for Mr. Salisbury the "reading of Solzhenitsyn's new work was a bigger holiday than sitting under the New Year's tree."

Tass said that Western papers interested in the book are the same ones which "encourage" the Chilean military junta, "indulge bloody reaction" in Greece and "justify the crimes" of the South African racists.

While the commentary accused Mr. Solzhenitsyn of many things, it gave no indication about how authorities would react to the author's new literary work.

Until now, the Kremlin speaking through the Soviet press and radio, has limited itself to verbal attacks and petty administrative harassment of the writer, but has stopped short of criminal action against him despite officially published allegations that he had violated the law on anti-Soviet activities.

The shifts, which besides those of major figures included dozens of other important transfers, appeared to be part of the process by the Chinese Communist party leadership to trim down the military hierarchy, make it more amenable to civilian party control in Peking to civilian party control in Peking and break up entrenched power positions held by many leaders in many parts of the country.

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Wisconsin Economists Report

Test of Negative Income Tax In U.S. Is Qualified Success

By Sam Golden

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (NYT).—University of Wisconsin economists have reported that a six-year experiment with the negative income tax has been a qualified success.

Hundreds of poor workers in New Jersey and Pennsylvania who were given direct cash grants in the experiment did not cut back their individual work efforts significantly. Instead, they used the government grant to supplement their own low earnings and kept on working.

Until the experimenters, headed by Prof. Harold Watts, reported their results this week at the American Economic Association's annual convention, opponents of the negative tax had argued that the poor would quit or reduce their work effort to compensate for any government income supplement or guarantee.

Now, said Prof. Watts, "we suggest that the burden of proof has

been shifted" from the advocates to the critics of the negative tax.

Results of the tests, sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity, were turned over last month to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, where planners are preparing a new welfare-reform proposal for possible inclusion in the President's State of the Union message this month.

The experiment, which handed out various amounts of money to some 700 families for a three-year period, indicated that poor people—black, white and Spanish-speaking—show almost no change in work habits when they are given a small amount of extra money. The amount was varied, with eight different negative tax schemes tried on different groups of participants.

The job behavior of the subsidized workers was compared with control groups of poor persons who have the same racial and family characteristics. The results, which Prof. Watts says will need further refining, showed no major differences in work behavior between the control groups and the subsidized workers.

The negative tax plan works this way: The government gives a subsidy to any family or individual whose income falls under a certain poverty threshold.

As the family earns its own income, the subsidy is reduced by a certain percentage (called the tax rate) of every dollar earned. At some break-even point, the entire subsidy disappears and the family is on its own.

In the University of Wisconsin tests the minimum income guarantees were based on the official poverty line, now set by the government at about \$4,100 a year for a family of four. The experiment used guarantees from 50 percent to 125 percent of that

positive line.

The other variable in the test was the tax rate at which the subsidy was siphoned off when family earnings went up. The experimenters used rates of 30, 50 and 70 percent. By juggling these variables around, the analysts were able to test eight negative tax plans. And in none of them was there any particular distortion of work effort.

12 Jumbo Jets Grounded in U.S. By Lack of Fuel

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP).—Two of the nation's major airlines announced today that they are taking a combined total of 12 Boeing 747 jumbo jets out of service indefinitely because of embargoes in flight schedules prompted by fuel shortages.

American Airlines said it would ground 10 of the 16 747s and Trans World Airlines said it would "mothball" two of the 19 in its fleet effective Monday.

An American spokesman said his airline had selected the 747s because a larger number of smaller planes would "allow more flexibility" in scheduling flights to meet passengers' needs, given the limited fuel available.

Meanwhile, the Air Transport Association said the nation's airlines carried 5 percent more passengers in 1973 than in the previous year.

Airline accidents totalled 203 in 1973, compared to 190 in 1972. But the ATA said 1973 was the 22nd consecutive year in which the passenger fatality rate per 100 million miles flown was below 1.0.

Nixon Signs Bill to Impose 55 MPH Limit in All States

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 2 (AP).—President Nixon signed into law today a measure aimed at forcing all 50 states to adopt energy-saving speed limits of 55 miles an hour.

Mr. Nixon also signed another major bill setting up machinery for reorganizing seven bankrupt Northeastern railroads with federal loan guarantees of \$1.5 billion and subsidies of more than \$400 million.

Under the speed-limit law, states will lose all federal highway funds unless they adopt 55-mile limits within 60 days. The President had proposed a speed limit of 50 mph for cars and 55 mph for trucks, but Congress settled upon a uniform 55 mph limit.

Mr. Nixon said in a statement: "I have been gratified and encouraged by the number of states which have already voluntarily reduced their speed limits in accordance with my request. Estimates indicate that we can save nearly 200,000 barrels of fuel a day by observing a national limit of 55 miles per hour."

In another statement, Mr. Nixon said he considered some of the rail subsidies to be higher than they should be. However, he termed the reorganization law "an important turning point in the history of America's railroad industry" and commanded Congress "to pass such responsible legislation."

The measure sets up a United States Railway Association, a nonprofit government corporation, to borrow the \$1.5 billion to set up a new rail network under a privately operated company called the Consolidated Rail Corp.

Between 7,000 and 11,000 miles of track out of the 26,000 miles served by the seven financially hard-pressed lines is expected to be abandoned. The measure restructures the Penn Central, Central of New Jersey, Lehigh Valley, Reading, Erie-Lackawanna, Boston and Maine and Ann Arbor railroads into the trimmed-down system.

To protect employees, the bill provides for displacement allowances which, under some circumstances, would guarantee a worker a check until his 65th birthday.

Pompidou, Algerian Delay Their Meeting

PARIS, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—A meeting on oil and other urgent issues between President Georges Pompidou and Algerian Foreign Minister Abdellatif Boumedienne was canceled at the last minute today.

An Elysee Palace spokesman said it was called off until next week by common consent because of the French leader's heavy work schedule today. The meeting was to discuss future relations, ranging from the somewhat precarious conditions of Algerians in France to the energy crisis and the Middle East situation.

Mrs. Nixon Loses Appointment On Relatively Legalistic Basis

From Wire Dispatches

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 2.—President Nixon's appointment of his wife to serve on a national advisory council was illegal, the Western White House said yesterday.

A presidential spokesman said that U.S. law prohibits the president from appointing a relative to a government position and, therefore, Mrs. Nixon cannot serve on the new 23-member National Voluntary Service Advisory Council.

In announcing the appointment on Sunday, the White House said that the First Lady had been designated by Mr. Nixon as temporary chairwoman of the council.

"Because of Mrs. Nixon's great interest in volunteerism and the new council, it was hoped that Mrs. Nixon would serve in this position," the White House correction said. "Due to an administrative error, the announcement was made before all legal and other checks were made."

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said today, "The error is completely mine." Mrs. Nixon "never discussed becoming a member" of the council, Mr. Warren said, and the President was unaware of the announcement until after it was made. "He had never signed anything . . . nothing had come across his desk on it," Mr. Warren said. "The matter never came before him."

Until the council meets to elect a permanent head, Mr. Nixon is designating Frank D. Stello of Detroit, president of F. D. Stello Products Co., to serve as temporary chairman.

President's Brother 'Paid to Do Nothing'

Mrs. Edward Nixon Complains of His Job

UPI

ALDERWOOD, Wash., Jan. 2 (AP).—President Nixon's sister-in-law, Mrs. Edward Nixon, says that while her husband is "off being paid to do nothing," she has to teach school and raise two children.

"While he's off being paid to do nothing, I'm here alone. I'm trying to teach school and I've got two kids and let me tell you, it's tough," she told newsmen checking reports that her husband was paid a \$21,000 consultant's fee to find out where the Nixon family wants a presidential library built.

Leonard Firestone, head of a tax-exempt foundation formed by friends of the President to build the library, confirmed Monday in Los Angeles that Edward Nixon was a paid consultant.

Edward Nixon, 42, lives in Alderwood Manor, a Seattle suburb. He could not be reached for comment.

"An invasion of privacy" is how Mrs. Nixon described the story of her husband's consultant fee. She held out a hammer and said she felt "like taking this thing and knocking down our newspaper boxes so I won't

have to read some of the things they write."

Foundation 'Folded'

She said the foundation paid her husband \$1,500 a month for



REAL ESTATE BOOM.—Landmark building in Kalamazoo, Mich., being demolished on Monday. It took just five seconds for the ten-story building to become rubble.

Shrine in New Mexico Works 'Miracles' With Its 'Holy Dirt'

By Charles Hillinger

CHIMAYO, N.M., Jan. 2.—They come to this tiny mountain village from all over America—the sick, the afflicted, the dying—all praying for miraculous cures.

They come to scoop up and carry away the "holy dirt" from a hole in the floor of an anteroom of the tiny adobe chapel El Santuario de Chimayo.

Some hobble in on crutches. Others arrive in wheelchairs or on stretchers.

Hundreds of people swear they feel better. Scores each year leave—cured, after rubbing the "holy dirt" on diseased or crippled areas of their bodies or after swallowing small portions of it.

The chapel walls are cluttered with crutches, with casts, with letters of thanksgiving attesting to the alleged curative powers of the dirt dug out of the ground inside the chapel.

New Mexican families keep small jars of the "sacred soil" in medicine cabinets. Pinches of it are added to medicine to help cure colds and other ailments.

For 158 years, ever since Bernardo Abeyta completed the chapel in 1816 as a family shrine, people have been coming to the "holy hole" in the anteroom.

Chimayo, a village of weavers and woodcarvers, located 28 miles north of Santa Fe, is but one of many places of miracles in New Mexico.

Two days ago Premier Liam Cosgrave hinted at his determination to deal with the IRA when he said that "those who seek to undermine or wreck those institutions [of Northern Ireland] by violence will find no refuge here."

The move follows Ireland's undertaking at the tripartite talks in England last month to bring to justice here those wanted for guerrilla offenses in the North.

Guerrillas in a hijacked car today bombed a gas station in the city's busy Antrim Road, the police said. The station was seriously damaged but there were no casualties.

Legend has it that the hole, about a foot and a half in diameter, a foot and a half deep, never gets deeper despite the diggings.

A popular New Mexico guide-book declares matter-of-factly:

"The holy dirt from this hole in the ground has been carried away by the faithful for decades, yet the hole grows no larger. It is miraculously replenished."

No Mystery

But the chapel priest, Father Gonzales, said there is no mystery or miracle about the hole as many believe.

The priest or caretaker has always refilled the hole with dirt. "Holy dirt" is much like "holy water."

The chapel priest was asked if he has ever seen miracles occur.

"So far I have not seen any walk out without their crutches," Father Gonzales replied.

"Whatever happens is a private thing between the people who come here and their faith. The church officially does not investigate or follow up any claims of miracles here."

A half block away from El Santuario is another shrine, dedicated to Santo Nino—the baby Christ.

Many who come to pray at Santo Nino bring baby shoes. They place the booties on a statue of the Christ child in return for the shoes already on the tiny figure.

There are days when as many as 200 shoes are exchanged.

© Los Angeles Times.

U.S. Fire Toll 11,900

BOSTON, Jan. 2 (AP).—The National Fire Association announced that 11,900 people died in fires in the United States in 1973 about the same number as the year before.

The coast guard said that although the trawler was under arrest, no boarding party had been sent and it would not be taken to an Icelandic port. This would be against the rules of the November agreement.

The Icelandic patrol ship Odinn followed the procedure agreed on between Britain and Iceland and threw out a buoy where it spotted the trawler, the coast guard said. It then asked the British support ship to sail in to see whether there was a violation.

Mr. Odinn is making the four-day visit at the invitation of Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fai. This will be his first trip to China since September, 1972.

Stunt Rider's Cycle Kills Two in El Paso

EL PASO, Jan. 2 (AP).—A stunt rider fell off a motorcycle in a New Year's Day parade, and the riderless cycle plowed into a crowd of women and children, killing a 56-year-old woman and a boy of 8 and injuring 20.

Witnesses said stunt riders representing the Juarez, Mexico Police Department were leading the annual Sun Carnival parade when one of the riders fell backward as he attempted to stand up on his slow-moving motorcycle.

It gained speed and traveled half a block before plowing into the crowd.

Neapolitan New Year

NAPLES, Jan. 3 (AP).—Wild

shots and fireworks greeting the new year killed three Neapolitans and injured 107. A shot from a passing car killed a boy of 16 on a balcony. A firecracker killed an 8-year-old girl on another balcony, and a man of 50 died in a similar accident.

Indians Claim Reservations About California Re-Zoning

By Everett R. Hollies

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Jan. 2 (NYT).—The winter visitors to this popular desert oasis lounge around the swimming pools of the hotels and private clubs, soaking up the sunshine, unaware that the town is under attack by Indians.

The hostile Agua Caliente tribe of 170 members, however, is no impoverished band of Indians protesting against a miserable existence on barren, sand-swept reservations.

They are probably the wealthiest Indians in the United States, many of them millionaires, who have begun a new uprising in the federal courts to defend the huge economic stake they have in this prosperous winter resort, where they own land valued at \$90 million or more.

Since 1932, the Agua Calientes have been on the legal warpath almost continuously. They have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars on lawsuits against the city, because of what they insist is a conspiracy by Palm Springs' vested interests to destroy them, mainly through discriminatory zoning of their land.

Post Office, Too

Even the new Palm Springs Post Office, at the corner of Andrus and Calle Encinal, is on Indian land, leased by the government for \$36,000 a year.

In addition to long-term leases, many of the Agua Calientes have accumulated fortunes during the last 14 years through the sale of \$18 million worth of land, including \$40 acres purchased by the city from 30 Indians for just under \$8 million to build Palm Springs Municipal Airport.

Nearly two-thirds of the Indians are under 21, many of them independently wealthy children.

Despite their affluence, few of the Agua Calientes have college educations and many are high school dropouts. For the most part, they are without working skills or established businesses, preferring instead to live on income from their lands. Their income and tribal identity have been diluted by outside marriages by young women of the tribe, mainly to Mexican-Americans.

Some members of the tribe have lost the bulk of their wealth through extravagance or speculation, to unscrupulous business advisers or as a result of drinking or gambling.

"Everyone seems to have his hand in the Indian's pocket, even the doctors, who overcharge us," a tribal council member, Lawrence Pierce, said.

Cold Wave Covers Midwest; Record Lows Set for Date

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP).—A record cold wave, which dropped temperatures to 45 below zero, gave the Midwest a shivering start to the new year.

More than 700 persons were stranded yesterday in the chilly weather aboard two stalled Amtrak trains, and some traditional New Year's Day events in Colorado had to be called off because of heavy snows and high winds.

Elsewhere across the Midwest, secondary roads were blocked in some places by snow, and low temperatures were evident almost everywhere.

McGrath, in eastern Minnesota, with a morning temperature of 45 degrees below zero, was the nation's coldest spot as records tumbled as far south as Midland, Texas, where it was 14 below zero.

Some other records for the date were 30 below at Minneapolis-St. Paul; 26 below at Lincoln, Neb.; 22 below at Sioux Falls, S.D.; 13 below at Columbia, Mo., and 13 below at Springfield, Ill.

Some 400 passengers were stranded 13 hours when a Chicago-to-Denver Amtrak streamliner stalled at Galesburg, Ill., a refueling stop. A spokesman for the Burlington Northern Railroad said that water accidentally poured into one of the locomotives.

An Amtrak train bound from California to Washington state with 313 holiday travelers was derailed up at Klamath Falls, Ore., because a freight train derailed in front of it.

The move follows long-term leases, many of the Agua Calientes have accumulated fortunes during the last 14 years through the sale of \$18 million worth of land, including \$40 acres purchased by the city from 30 Indians for just under \$8

U.S. Diplomat Charles Bohlen Dies

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Charles E. Bohlen, 69, the retired U.S. diplomat who died here last night of cancer, was involved in every major development in Soviet-American relations from 1934, when he helped open the first U.S. Embassy in the Soviet Union, to President Lyndon B. Johnson's denunciation of the Red Army's invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

No other diplomat attended more high-level conferences during World War II and the immediate postwar period. Mr. Bohlen was President Franklin D. Roosevelt's interpreter and sometime adviser at the summit conferences with Marshal Joseph Stalin and Prime Minister Winston Churchill at Tehran and Yalta, and President Harry S. Truman's interpreter at the Potsdam meeting.

He was an adviser on Soviet affairs to almost every secretary

of state after the war, and he had a hand in devising the Marshall Plan to ward off the spread of Communism by pumping vast sums into Europe to stimulate economic recovery.

No other diplomat knew the Russians better. Fluent in the language and familiar with Russian literature, art and music, as well as the country's history and the tenets of Bolshevikism, Mr. Bohlen understood the Soviet leaders and the Russian people.

"Classic" Diplomat

This knowledge, together with his engaging personality, led Dr. Adam B. Ulam, professor of government at Harvard and an expert on Russia, to describe Mr. Bohlen as a "classic type of diplomat."

Others noted his adeptness, but viewed Mr. Bohlen as essentially a conventional Foreign Service bureaucrat who seldom questioned U.S. policy. For example, Ronald Steel, editor of *World*

Such disfavor was apparently due solely to Mr. Bohlen's close relationship to the Roosevelt administration. He was viewed as a symbol of "Talks" appearance.

In fact, Mr. Bohlen was apparently dubious, even during World War II, of the Kremlin's intentions. He was still insisting in conversations this year that there could be no long-term rapprochement with Moscow until the Soviet system of rigid controls of almost every aspect of life changed—and he saw no hope for such change in the foreseeable future.

Nevertheless, he did not think the United States and the Soviet Union were on a collision course. Limited agreements were possible, he said.

The best policy for the United States to follow, Mr. Bohlen wrote in his memoirs, "Witness to History," published this year, was to keep "our defense sufficiently strong to deter the Soviet Union from any possibility of yielding to the temptation of a first strike" with nuclear missiles.

Charles Eustis Bohlen was born on Aug. 30, 1904, in Clayton, N.Y.

Extensive Travels

Reared in Aliken, S.C., and Ipswich, Mass., young Bohlen traveled extensively with his family in Europe. Mr. Bohlen received the nickname Chip in his college days.

After receiving a bachelor's degree from Harvard in 1927, Mr. Bohlen went on a six-month voyage around the world in a tramp steamer. On his return, after talks with his family, he took the Foreign Service examination and on March 26, 1928, was accepted—even though one of the examiners smelled alcohol on his breath.

A year later he became one of about a dozen young Foreign Service officers specializing in the Soviet Union. Although the United States did not have formal diplomatic relations with Moscow at that time, the State Department wanted to train specialists.

Mr. Bohlen's first diplomatic post was in Prague, where he was sent for two years to learn the basic elements of work in an embassy. In 1931, he was transferred to Paris, where he attended Russian language classes. Before he finished the course, the United States had recognized the Soviet Union, and Ambassador William L. Bullitt had chosen Mr. Bohlen as one of the three secretaries of the new embassy.

Fresh Spring Air

When he crossed the border on his way back to the United States in 1935, it felt, he said, "like coming out into the fresh spring air."

In 1936, on his second tour of duty in the Soviet Union, Mr. Bohlen attended the last of Stalin's great purge trials. The following year he scored a diplomatic scoop by learning from an anti-Hitler secretary of the German Embassy the details of the negotiations for the Nazi-Soviet pact before the public announcement. The pact led to the Nazi attack on Poland, which led, in turn, to World War II.

After a tour of duty in Japan, where he was interned when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, Mr. Bohlen was assigned to the State Department in Washington.

Mr. Bohlen became President Roosevelt's interpreter at the conference with Stalin and Churchill at Tehran. So delighted were the President and his adviser, Harry Hopkins, by Mr. Bohlen's work that they took him into the White House as a liaison man with the State Department.

After the Yalta conference of 1945, Mr. Hopkins was confirmed

limits on life style.

The Soviet system has allowed Estonians to maintain a distinct life style, but within certain limits that do not encroach on fundamentals.

Some Estonians voice frustration at the limits on their development as a nation and worry that their culture is being gradually but steadily diluted, although the vast majority seem to have taken a fatalistic view of their situation.

"To be honest," a melancholy young intellectual said, "we are like the American Indians. We have only two choices: either to be assimilated or to conserve our quaint 'costumes' to show off to tourists. Neither alternative is very attractive."

His meaning was clear: Independence is out of the question and preserving the past is a defensive and limited form of maintaining national identity.

The years since the Soviet take-over of Estonia in 1940 have wrought notable changes. Farming has been collectivized under pressure and made even more mechanized than before; a broader sector of modern industry, including electronics and specialized light industry, has been added.

The Russians, about 8 percent of the population in the last census before the war, formed about 25 percent of Estonia's population of 1,356 million in 1970. And in Tallinn, the Russian community grew to 35 percent by 1970, while the Estonian share of the city's population was down to 55 percent.

Estonian officials have reportedly advocated slower rates of economic growth and have tended off certain kinds of industrial expansion to avoid the necessity of attracting still more labor from Russia and other Soviet republics for new industry.

U.S. Family of 5 Among 39 Dead in Turin Air Crash

TURIN, Jan. 2 (AP)—An American family of five were among the 39 persons killed in the crash and fire of an Italian airliner near here yesterday, the police said today.

"In many Russian families, for example, the husband usually

turns over almost all of his pay to his wife and she manages the household," the woman went on. "But in an Estonian family, the husband does out the money to his wife when he thinks she needs it. I have a Russian friend who is married to an Estonian and they argue about this. She is bothered by it very much."

The young woman brushed back her brown hair and hesitated. Then, more shyly, she added, "In my own case, Estonian friends of my husband's parents say they were surprised that he married a Russian girl, and they didn't approve. They don't say it directly to me, but you can feel the resentment just the same."

Her soft-spoken but unusually candid comments reflect the increasing degree to which Russians and Estonians mix and live together in this Baltic capital one of the westernmost cities of the Soviet Union, both in geography and in attitudes.

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Memorial Service

STEVE SALES MEMORIAL SERVICE: Memorial service for the former Warwick Paris correspondent, Steve Sales, was held on Sunday, January 1, at the First Baptist Church, 2230 W. Old Towne, in the Main Line, Old Lancaster Rd. and Highland Avenue, Merion, Pennsylvania. Friends and family attended. Memorial gifts were sent to the Northwest State Scholarship Fund, Madill School, Merion, Pennsylvania, and the Merion Journal.

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Memorial Service

ART IN LONDON

A Feast of Orthodox Icons

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON (UPI)—From the art viewpoint, there could be no better holiday celebration than the exhibition (to the end of

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January) of feast day icons at the New Grecian Gallery, 31 Brook St., London, W1.

Each of the 12 feasts, all of which are commemorated by a row of icons hung across the chancel screen of Eastern Orthodox churches, is represented in the show, as well as some others of particular importance in the church year, such as the birth of the Virgin and the presentation of the Virgin in the temple.

All four Christmas icons—a 15th-century Greek, an early 17th-century Russian, and later 17th-century Russian and Cretan—show Mary reclining at the mouth of a cave in the center of the icon with the Christ child in a crib beside her, guarded by ox and ass. The Magi and the shepherds occupy the upper part of the icons, together with a symbolic cluster of angels, while the lower part has two genre pieces, of Joseph being tempted by the devil, and of the washing of the infant Christ by his mother. In the early 17th-century Russian icon of the Nativity, there are additional narrative cameos of the Adoration of the Magi and the Flight into Egypt.

Instruction

The icons are not simply narrative, but have, as their prime intention, the instruction of the faithful in the church dogma. In the baptismal icons (the feast of the baptism of Christ is on Jan. 6) the Holy Ghost, representing Christ's divine nature, is seen descending upon his head from heaven, while the attendant angels hold his clothes, the symbol

A late 16th-century Cretan icon of the presentation in the temple.

of his human nature. The dove and the robes, then, expressed for the initiate, in simple visual terms, the dogma of the duality of Christ's nature.

One of the most attractive compositions—each theme has a distinct pattern of subject and disposition—is that of the presentation of Christ in the temple (Feb. 2). The icon shows St. Simeon (personifying the church) with the Christ child in his arms, in the presence of the Virgin Mary and Sts. Joseph and

There are five icons of the presentation. The most beautiful is a late 16th-century Cretan specimen. All manner of subtleties are used to unify the composition—the pillars of the central canopy, for example, link three of the four adults; the folds of the draperies echo and re-echo movements in each of the four saints; and the colors are elegant, subtle and rich, a rare harmony of scarlet, rose, ruby, gray, gray-green, bottle-green and stone.

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MUSIC Ragtime in White Tie and Tails

By Henry Pleasant

LONDON (UPI)—For an evening of ragtime piano, the hall, the stage setup and the format seemed all wrong. In fact, it was all absolutely right.

The hall was the Queen Elizabeth, normally dedicated to classical recitals and chamber music. The setting was the bare stage, occupied by nothing but a Steinway grand piano. It was as if Arthur Rubinstein, ritually attired in white tie and tails, were about to emerge from the wings to play a program of Chopin. Indeed, the piano was the one Steinway that plays here, and without any thumbtacks stuck into the hammer felt to make it sound like a beat-up old upright.

Instead, the man who emerged from the wings was a 29-year-old American, Joshua Rifkin, attired in white tie and tails. He strode resolutely to the piano, bowed deeply to a sold-out house, and then, without a word, played "Maple Leaf Rag" and some 20 more rags by Scott Joplin, a black American composer who was born in 1868 and died in 1917.

Joplin's Objective

What was so right about all this was that Joplin, when he composed those rags, mostly around the turn of the century, had just this sort of setting and performance in mind. His objective was to distill a classical form from the *fin de siècle* ragtime idiom of vaudeville and minstrel show. As a knowledgeable critic wrote next day in *The Guardian*, one could "imagine the composer nodding self-righteously in his grave."

It would be incorrect to credit Joshua Rifkin with sole responsibility for the rediscovery and growing public awareness of Scott Joplin, and he would be the

late Willie (the Lion) Smith and, more recently, the nonagenarian Eubie Blake have kept the idiom, if not exclusively the Joplin form, alive in public performance.

Joplin's folk opera, "Treemonisha" (1911), has been performed recently in Atlanta and Washington.

Verde Brodsky-Lawrence, a highly regarded classical pianist, was at work on her definitive "The Collected Works of Scott Joplin," well before Rifkin cut the record "Piano Rags by Scott Joplin," for the Nonesuch label three years ago, which made the American classical music world sit up and take notice. That record and a sequel sold more than a quarter of a million copies and have stood high on the Billboard listing of "classical" LP best-sellers. A new book, "The Art of Ragtime," by William J.

Rifkin, still regards the Joplin venture as an avocation. Composition and musicology come first. He is preparing for a doctoral dissertation with a dissertation on the musical manuscripts of the Medici popes (1613-1623). He is also doing some articles for the forthcoming new edition of Grove's "Dictionary of Musical and Musicians," among them those on Heinrich Schütz (1585-1672) and Bach's *Brandenburg Concertos*.

Schaffer and Johannes Riedel has just been published by the Louisiana State University Press.

Rifkin's Opinion

"The whole thing has been a bit thinkin'," Rifkin said a couple of days after his Queen Elizabeth Hall outing. "To begin with, I don't think of myself primarily as a pianist. I am a composer (Princeton, Göttingen and Darmstadt, musicologist (Princeton) and teacher (assistant professor of music at Brandeis University).

"When I made that first record I hadn't played piano seriously for about 10 years. We didn't expect anything from it. I had been lucky enough to be in on the founding of Nonesuch (the classical subsidiary of Elektra, and certainly the only label named for a minuscule), and as a result director I had a say in what we produced."

"I had played a lot of jazz piano as a kid, and loved it, although as a jazz enthusiast I knew something of a modish fig. I knew our at about 1960, which is two years before I was born."

"Among pianists, Art Tatum is about as far as I go. My taste goes back to early Fats Waller, James P. Johnson and Jelly Roll Morton. That's probably why, when my friend Bill Bolcom (another composer-musicologist who combines the *swing* with early jazz and ragtime) put me on to Scott Joplin, I was hooked. That record was a labor of love, a means of working on an obsession."

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Every Note

Why had his Scott Joplin made so much greater impact than the Joplin of other laborers in the vineyard? "I suppose," he says, "it's because I play Joplin straight, which is pretty hard for a jazz pianist to do. Joplin wanted to create a ragtime art form, and he wanted his rags to be played exactly as written, free of any vaudeville taint or showbiz flourishes. And that's the way I try to play him. Every note is his, and it's right where he put it."

Hence the formal recital format at the Queen Elizabeth Hall. The only thing missing was the "serious" music critics. The reviews in the national press were raves, but they were by jazz or entertainment critics. This was a disappointment to Rifkin; now accustomed to being reviewed by "serious" critics in the States.

But he will be back in the spring for another go, and by then, he hopes, the word about Scott Joplin will have trickled through to those who review Rubinstein's Chopin.

Arts Agenda

Nicola Ghiglieri will sing the title part and the British soprano Rita Hunter will sing Odabella in a concert performance of Verdi's "Attila" on Jan. 11 at the Maison de la Radio in Paris. Francisco Orrego and Vicente Sanzadero will sing other principal parts and Pierre Michel Le Conte will conduct the Radio's Lyric Orchestra and Chorus.

Verdi's "Don Carlos" will be given in two "original" versions—the French dating from a world premiere at the Paris Opéra, and the later Italian revision by the composer—at the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie in Brussels. Five performances of each version are scheduled from Jan. 11 to 29, with Elie Bonocoppo conducting. Sandro Santi sings the title role, and Thierry Bouquet designs the production. The French version's cast will have Evelyn Bonner, Rita Gorr, Maurice Majewski, Manuel González, and Nicola Christou in the principal roles. In the Italian, Eva Marton, Krystof Szostak-Radkow, Renato Francesconi, Licio Maini, and Francisco Vassalli.

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An Abrupt End Feared For World Tourism

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP-DJ).—The explosive growth in international tourism probably is coming to an abrupt end. The consequences may be of major dimensions. Tourism has

become so big that any significant slowing of growth will hurt some countries' balance of payments. A slowdown would help the U.S. payments balance, however, because American tourists are more numerous and spend more abroad than anyone else.

A slowdown would affect businesses around the world from airlines to travel services to hotels.

An official of American Express says, "We are very, very concerned about the whole situation. There certainly won't be any increase in tourism in 1974. We're hoping it will just stay level with 1973—and that may be optimistic."

In the last 10 years, the number of tourists traveling outside their homelands soared to nearly 200 million from 80 million. Their spending, not counting international travel fares, more than tripled to \$24 billion from about \$7 billion and tourism became one of the biggest items in world trade.

In major part because of this growth, jumbo jets were purchased by airlines, lavish hotels were put up and other services ranging from car rentals to traveler's checks were expanded. But now a series of events, ranging from currency fluctuations and the Middle East war to higher-priced and inadequate supplies of jet fuel, is conspiring to brake tourist growth.

"This (combination of events) will prove to be the worst thing to hit tourism since World War II," says Charles Barnard, economist for the British Tourist Authority. "Tourism has just grown and grown, but now this trend is going to be shattered. There may be a decline, but even if there's just a leveling off, that's very serious because everyone has been planning for continued growth."

The Arab oil embargo, plus the sharp oil-price increases, means that airlines will not have enough fuel and the fuel they do get will cost much more.

As one countermoves airlines are cutting flights. Also, the International Air Transport Association (IATA), meeting in New Zealand, proposed an average 6 percent fare increase to cover rises in fuel costs thus far.

But even before these developments, other factors were working against international tourism. One has been the effective downward devaluation of the dollar—about 20 percent over the past two years—making a vacation abroad much more expensive for Americans.

Travel agents, many of whom traditionally operate on paper-thin profit margins, might be the first casualties in the tourism slowdown. Also, resorts around the world whose patrons come by air could also be hard-hit.

Then there is the impact on the balance of payments. The U.S. travel deficit increased by 116 percent in the 1960s, reaching \$2.7 billion in 1971. It has been projected to reach as high as \$3.3 billion by 1980, if there is continued fast growth in travel. Any slowdown in growth would therefore be welcome news in Washington.

But countries like Italy, where the tourism industry racks up bigger sales than Fiat's auto, could be badly hurt. Without the foreign-currency tourists spent in Italy in 1972, the country's balance-of-payments deficit would have nearly trebled, according to the Italian central bank.

Caracas Asks Faster, More Nationalizing

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 2 (AP-DJ).—Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera said last night that he will demand oil concessions to revert to the state as soon as possible and suggested that other fundamental industries must pass to national hands.

"I am convinced that the advancement of reversion is in all respects advisable and even necessary," he said in a New Year's address.

The President did not indicate what, if any, steps would be taken by his outgoing government to advance the expiration date of concessions currently held by foreign oil companies and scheduled to begin expiring and reverting to the state in 1983.

Mr. Caldera, a Social Christian, was elected in 1968 and will turn over the government in March to Carlos Andres Perez, a member of the opposition Democratic Action party and winner of the Dec. 5 presidential election.

Mr. Perez has promised that he will advance the expiration date of his government will take over the nation's 34 million-barrel-a-day industry, largely run by U.S. oil firms.

Mr. Caldera said the Ministry of Mines and Hydrocarbons "through its investigations and studies of the future of the Venezuelan petroleum industry, has seen more and more clearly that this activity, fundamental to our economy, must pass to the hands of the national public sector."

Mr. Caldera said that the new Congress, which will meet in March, "will have the responsibility of adopting" measures to speed the reversion.

Venezuela is the world's fifth largest petroleum producer and the third largest exporter. About 1.7 million barrels of oil a day are produced in the United States and another 300,000 barrels in Canada. About 270,000 barrels go to the Common Market and the remainder is sold in the Caribbean and South America and is used for domestic consumption.

New tax reference prices for Venezuelan oil went into effect yesterday, boosting the average price to \$14.08 a barrel, compared with \$7.72 in December and \$3.11 a year ago. The reference price, set unilaterally by the government each month, is used as a base for figuring taxes and royalties paid by foreign oil companies.

Mr. Caldera also said he believes that it is time that several "fundamental industries still in foreign hands" pass to Venezuelan ownership.

He mentioned the nation's milk-producing, electric energy and television industries, in which several foreign companies participate, and indicated that steps would be taken to require such companies to sell majority interest to Venezuelans.

Robert Noyce, president of Intel Corp., a semiconductor maker near here, estimates that 36 percent of the nation's output of semiconductors comes from Santa Clara County.

Semiconductors are the tiny, solid devices that have come into wide use since World War II as replacements for vacuum tubes and other bulky switching and amplifying devices. They range from simple transistors and diodes used in radios to the highly sophisticated, minuscule integrated circuits used in computers, color-television sets, and military and space hardware.

The threat of interrupted growth for semiconductor makers could have wide repercussions. Producers say shortages of the devices could lead to severe economic dislocations in other industries that depend on them.

One customer, Ampex Corp., a California-based maker of video and other electronic equipment, says any cutbacks in semiconductor supplies "would hit our plants in Belgium, Japan, everywhere." Ampex, already is waiting longer for delivery of semiconductor components than it ever has—in some cases, up to 56 weeks. The delay reflects the record backlog of orders that semiconductor producers have built up despite major expansions of capacity in 1973.

If there is power rationing in California, the bigger and older companies generally appear better off than the younger, smaller ones.

Fairchild Camera & Instrument, based in Mountain View, Calif., a leading semiconductor maker, only used 8 percent more

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Bayer Unit Bid for Cutter Successful

Rhinechem Corp., a subsidiary of the West German chemical company Bayer AG, says its tender offer for Cutter Laboratories at \$18.50 a share has been successful. About 94 percent of the outstanding class A shares and 82 percent of the class B shares were tendered by Dec. 28, and all these shares are being purchased. The offer has now been extended until Jan. 18 and all shares duly tendered on or before that date will be purchased. If all the shares are tendered, the Bayer unit would pay out \$56.7 million.

Sandoz '73 Group Sales Rise

Sandoz group sales totaled slightly more than \$3.6 billion Swiss francs in 1973 about \$1.1 billion, up at least 6.5 percent from 1972. Calculated on the basis of January 1973 exchange rates, the sales growth rate was about 20 percent in 1973, up from 12 percent in 1972, says C.M. Jacquot, chairman of the Swiss pharmaceutical firm. Net income was at a satisfactory level despite parity changes and sharply rising energy costs, he says, without citing figures. The board is proposing to pay a 1973 dividend of 65 francs per share, unchanged from 1972.

Toyota Misses '73 Sales Target

Toyota Motor Sales Co. fell about 60,000 units short of achieving its 2.35 million-vehicles sales target for 1973. Shotaro Kamiya, president, at

tributes the shortfall primarily to production difficulties that arose in midyear when shortages of various industrial raw materials appeared. Looking toward 1974, he notes that the oil crisis is having a substantial negative impact on demand for automobiles. In addition, forecasts of stagnation for the Japanese economy are certain to reduce institutional demand for vehicles, which still comprises a large percentage of overall demand. In these circumstances, he adds, Toyota plans to shift its emphasis toward improvements in quality rather than pursuing "growth for the sake of growth."

Sun Oil to Double Spending

Sun Oil Co. will almost double its rate of investment in 1974 to \$650 million. The money will be spent on locating new reserves, expanding and modernizing production, transportation and refining, and improving the environment. Sun's 1973 earnings are expected to continue the pattern of the first nine months, which means the company should earn a rate of return of approximately 7 percent on its assets. This would be higher than the 1969-72 average of 5.5 percent, but lower than the 1965-68 average of 8 percent. But the company says that "this is not an adequate improvement in profitability given today's cost of money, earnings in other industries, and essentiality of attracting massive new capital flows into expansion of oil and gas supplies."

Economic Stabilization Act Expires April 30

U.S. Studies Future of Wage-Price Controls

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (WPB).—

A year ago, fresh from a set of successful wage and price controls but still highly doubtful of interference with free market economies, the Nixon administration boldly substituted a voluntary Phase-3 as a prelude to total control.

Now, the administration is running a Phase-4 controls program stiffer than Phase-3, feeling its way very gingerly out of those controls and talking favorably of the usefulness of some sort of body to continue to watch over wages and prices.

If the role that body would play were the only problem facing wage and price controllers, the decisions might not be too difficult. But the President's authority, through the Economic Stabilization Act, to impose any sort of mandatory wage and price controls will expire April 30.

Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz has said he is reluctant to ask Congress for an extension of that authority for fear legislators would tack on crippling amendments.

John Dunlop, director of the Cost of Living Council, often mentions amendments pending or passed by Congress which affect some special interest group's compliance with price controls.

The expected economic slowdown this year certainly will be exacerbated by the energy crisis, a state of affairs which should lessen upward pressures on prices. But the energy shortage will also create a goods shortage in industries that rely on oil as a raw material as well as in many that use it only as fuel.

"To decontrol those areas involves substantial price increases," concedes one top administration official. It also means, he said, that the strategy "we embarked on when we announced Phase-4" needs to be "looked at again." That policy was one of gradual decontrol.

With the complications of the energy crisis far from sorted out and the decontrol process still in its early stages, administration policymakers are holding off

Fat Executives Carry Less Weight According to Survey of Pay Scales

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP).—Fat men don't fare well in landing higher-paying executive jobs, according to a survey by an employment agency that specializes in placing executives.

An overweight person may be losing as much as \$1,000 a year for every pound of fat, said Robert Half, whose survey showed:

• Among executives in the \$25,000-\$50,000 salary range, 9 percent were more than 10 pounds overweight.

• In the \$10,000-\$20,000 executive range, 39 percent were more than 10 pounds heavier than the standards of normal weight established by insurance companies.

Mr. Half attributed the finding to a prejudice against the overweight and what he held to be a false belief that they are not as good workers as slim persons. The overweight, he said, are unfairly stereotyped as slow, sloppy, inefficient, overindulgent and are less likely to be hired or promoted into important, high-paying jobs.

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With the complications of the energy crisis far from sorted out and the decontrol process still in its early stages, administration policymakers are holding off

making a decision on what to do about Phase-5 and on whether to request an extension of the Stabilization Act.

Privately, officials admit to a further complication: The administration's relationship with Congress is at a low ebb.

Meanwhile, pressure is mounting from business and labor to put an end to controls.

Meanwhile, wage earners are having a difficult time. Consumer prices increased 6.4 percent between November 1972 and November 1973, far outrunning pay rises. Workers have 3.3 percent less purchasing power than they did a year ago, according

to figures released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Labor has opposed controls

saying they have effectively held down wages while permitting prices to soar.

While there appears to be some sentiment for a wage-price control panel designed to examine price and wage increases in the largest industries, the picture is muddled. Such a panel has been proposed by Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur F. Burns.

Like the administration, one congressional aide said, legislators are still trying to sort out the economic impact of the energy crisis without worrying about wage and price controls.

Wheat is again trading above \$3 a bushel, an unheeded price until last year, after dropping well below that level. Live cattle prices which were down to \$40 a hundred pounds or below, are now close to \$50 on the futures market.

As compared with a year ago, there are some other examples of the price explosion: Natural rubber—up 157 percent, followed up 119 percent, tin—up 85 percent, zinc—up 45 percent, cacao beans—up 69 percent.

The general explanation for the commodity inflation of 1973 was booming world demand, with all industrial countries experiencing strong business expansion at once, and supply shortages of some items for various reasons. These ranged from strikes in Chile, affecting the price of copper to the U.S. price freeze that affected the supply of cattle moving to feed lots.

In addition, the devaluation of the dollar against the other leading currencies had the effect of raising the price of some world-traded commodities in the United States.

The recent renewed rise of commodity prices together with

Dollar, Gold Surge in Europe On News of Oil Price Boosts

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP).—Sharp increases in the price of Libyan and non-Arab oil announced during the New Year holiday sent the dollar surging upwards in European exchanges today while the price of gold jumped \$4.26 an ounce to a five-month high.

The dollar moved to its highest level in Paris since it was devalued

ed by 10 percent last Feb. 12. In Frankfurt, it soared more than five pence to a seven-month peak.

Dealers said the European currencies weakened sharply on the assumption that the oil price increase will affect the United States to a much lesser degree than European countries.

The dollar closed in Frankfurt at 2.7550 deutsche marks almost as high as the rate of 2.7545 marks on May 28. At the February devaluation, the dollar was worth 2.55 DM.

The recovery has been even more dramatic in Paris. One dollar, worth 4.74 financial francs at the time of the devaluation, closed today at 4.955 francs.

Sterling, beleaguered by soaring costs of imported oil, industrial action by coal miners and train drivers and soaring inflation, meanwhile, dropped two cents to \$2.3063.

The price of gold at the afternoon fixing in London was \$116.50 an ounce, compared to Monday's \$112.25.

The Zurich gold market was closed today because of the holidays, but the price in Paris jumped 4 percent to an all-time peak, reaching 18,440 francs per kilo for the 12 1/2-kilogram ingot. The previous peak was 17,750 francs, set May 15.

Even though the semiconductor industry, because of its growth, is consuming 20 percent more power than a year ago, there have not been any commitments made to give any industry favored status.

A spokesman for the utilities commission says:

"They (semiconductor makers) are asking for favored treatment. The building industry is asking for favored treatment. The carpenters' union said, 'Call out the Marines to keep our jobs.' The California Farm Bureau Federation is preparing a study to present to the commission. It all depends on whose ox is getting gored. If anything is coming out of this, it's a recognition that our system is indivisible. The interdependence of every segment of our society is apparent. How can you give them (semiconductor makers) more favored treatment than any other segment of commerce?"

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1973- Stocks and Div. in \$										1973- Stocks and Div. in \$									
High	Low	Div.	Stocks	Net	High	Low	Div.	Stocks	Net	High	Low	Div.	Stocks	Net	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
1973- High	1973- Low	1973- Div.	1973- Stocks	1973- Net	1973- High	1973- Low	1973- Div.	1973- Stocks	1973- Net	1973- High	1973- Low	1973- Div.	1973- Stocks	1973- Net	1973- High	1973- Low	1973- Last	1973- Chg.	
1973- 47- Abbott 1.20	15	51	514	504	514	51	51	514	504	514	51	51	514	504	514	51	51	514	
1973- 36- ACF Ind 2.00	15	16	501	517	517	16	15	501	517	517	16	15	501	517	517	16	15	501	
1973- 12- AcmeClev 1	7	7	1	121	121	7	7	1	121	121	7	7	1	121	121	7	7	121	0
1973- 11- Adams 1.12	5	5	55	125	125	5	5	55	125	125	5	5	55	125	125	5	5	125	0
1973- 4- Admira 2.00	4	5	55	47	47	4	5	55	47	47	4	5	55	47	47	4	5	47	
1973- 7- Admiral	4	4	55	105	105	4	4	55	105	105	4	4	55	105	105	4	4	105	0
1973- 9- Adress 2.00	25	25	25	19	19	25	25	25	19	19	25	25	25	19	19	25	25	19	0
1973- 2- AetnaLife 2	10	10	74	74	74	10	10	74	74	74	10	10	74	74	74	10	10	74	
1973- 4- AetnaLife 2	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	24	
1973- 47- AetnaLife 2	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	14	
1973- 47- AetnaLife 2	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	6	
1973- 47- AetnaLife 2	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	24	
1973- 37- AetnaLife 2	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	14	
1973- 47- AetnaLife 2	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	6	
1973- 47- AetnaLife 2	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	24	
1973- 37- AetnaLife 2	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	14	
1973- 47- AetnaLife 2	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	6	
1973- 47- AetnaLife 2	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	24	
1973- 37- AetnaLife 2	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	14	
1973- 47- AetnaLife 2	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	6	
1973- 47- AetnaLife 2	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	24	
1973- 37- AetnaLife 2	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	14	
1973- 47- AetnaLife 2	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	6	
1973- 47- AetnaLife 2	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	24	
1973- 37- AetnaLife 2	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	14	
1973- 47- AetnaLife 2	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	6	
1973- 47- AetnaLife 2	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	24	
1973- 37- AetnaLife 2	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	14	
1973- 47- AetnaLife 2	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	6	
1973- 47- AetnaLife 2	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	24	
1973- 37- AetnaLife 2	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	14	
1973- 47- AetnaLife 2	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	6	
1973- 47- AetnaLife 2	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	24	
1973- 37- AetnaLife 2	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	14	
1973- 47- AetnaLife 2	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	6	
1973- 47- AetnaLife 2	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	24	
1973- 37- AetnaLife 2	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	14	
1973- 47- AetnaLife 2	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	6	
1973- 47- AetnaLife 2	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	24	
1973- 37- AetnaLife 2	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	14	
1973- 47- AetnaLife 2	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	6	
1973- 47- AetnaLife 2	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	24	
1973- 37- AetnaLife 2	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	20	14	14	20	20	14	
1973- 47- AetnaLife 2	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	10	6	6	10	10	6	
1973- 47- AetnaLife 2	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	14	24	24	4	4	24	
1973-																			

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1973- Stocks and Div. in \$										1973- Stocks and Div. in \$										1973- Stocks and Div. in \$													
High	Low	DIV	P/E	100s	High	Low	DIV	P/E	100s	High	Low	DIV	P/E	100s	High	Low	DIV	P/E	100s	High	Low	DIV	P/E	100s									
(Continued from preceding page)																																	
100	98	2.00	7	4	94	94	2.40	14	39	130	128	1.94	174	10	120	118	1.94	21	14	120	118	1.94	174	10	120	118	1.94	21	14				
100	98	2.00	7	20	104	104	1.04	14	20	254	252	2.24	254	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	254	252	2.24	254	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	254	252	2.24	11
100	98	2.00	7	22	224	224	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	11
100	98	2.00	7	23	224	224	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	11
100	98	2.00	7	24	204	204	2.04	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	11
100	98	2.00	7	25	204	204	2.04	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	11
100	98	2.00	7	26	144	144	1.44	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	11
100	98	2.00	7	27	144	144	1.44	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	11
100	98	2.00	7	28	144	144	1.44	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	11
100	98	2.00	7	29	144	144	1.44	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	11
100	98	2.00	7	30	144	144	1.44	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	11
100	98	2.00	7	31	144	144	1.44	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	11
100	98	2.00	7	32	144	144	1.44	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	11
100	98	2.00	7	33	144	144	1.44	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	11
100	98	2.00	7	34	144	144	1.44	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	11
100	98	2.00	7	35	144	144	1.44	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	11
100	98	2.00	7	36	144	144	1.44	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	11
100	98	2.00	7	37	144	144	1.44	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	11
100	98	2.00	7	38	144	144	1.44	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	11
100	98	2.00	7	39	144	144	1.44	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	11
100	98	2.00	7	40	144	144	1.44	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	11
100	98	2.00	7	41	144	144	1.44	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	11
100	98	2.00	7	42	144	144	1.44	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	11
100	98	2.00	7	43	144	144	1.44	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324	2.24	11
100	98	2.00	7	44	144	144	1.44	14	20	324	324	2.24	324	11	20	22	2.24	14	20	324	324												

American Stock Exchange Trading

1973- Stocks and Div. in \$ P/E Sls. High Low Last Chg.										1973- Stocks and Div. in \$ P/E Sls. High Low Last Chg.										1973- Stocks and Div. in \$ P/E Sls. High Low Last Chg.										1973- Stocks and Div. in \$ P/E Sls. High Low Last Chg.									
(Continued from preceding page.)																																							
High Low Div. in \$ P/E 1973 High Low Last Chg.										1973- Stocks and Div. in \$ P/E 1973 High Low Last Chg.										1973- Stocks and Div. in \$ P/E 1973 High Low Last Chg.										1973- Stocks and Div. in \$ P/E 1973 High Low Last Chg.									
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Ohio State Rout Of USC Justifies Rose Bowl Trip

By Leonard Koppett

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 2 (UPI)—Vindication on three levels—competitive, political and tactical—was enjoyed to the full yesterday by Ohio State and its supporters as the Buckeyes overpowered the University of Southern California, 42-21, in the sixth Rose Bowl.

The competitive vindication was simple and direct. Exactly a year ago, in this same beautiful bowl, which held 105,287 spectators yesterday, USC had routed the Buckeyes, 42-14, after a 7-7 first

Big 8 Coach Not Surprised At Texas Loss

DALLAS, Jan. 2 (UPI)—A well-known football critic had a choice seat yesterday at the 38th Cotton Bowl game, and he came up with a fairly pointed review of the drama which ended in a 19-3 Nebraska triumph over Texas.

"The University of Texas," said Bert Switzer, "would have to play Missouri for third place in the Big Eight Conference."

Switzer is coach of the Oklahoma Sooners, the Big Eight champions who soundly whipped both Cotton Bowl entrants this season but were forbidden from bowl competition because of a recruiting scandal last year.

The eleventh-rated Cornhuskers' victory over eighth-ranked Texas, Nebraska's fifth straight bowl success, was as complete as their fans could have wanted.

The only thing that spoiled it, and for a while appeared might have kept it from happening at all, was a valiant goal-line stand by Texas late in the first half which left the score at 3-3 following a wild 30 minutes of football.

But in the second half a key interception by safety Bob Thornton in the end zone, a runback by Thornton of a short field-goal attempt, the substitute quarterback of Steve Rantz and the running of Tony Davis served to make it a Nebraska show.

And afterwards, the Nebraska players did not hide their belief that Texas would be just another club in the Big Eight instead of a yearly champion as it is in the Southwest Conference.

"Texas would be third in the Big Eight behind Nebraska and Oklahoma," said Thornton, "and Missouri might give them a heck of a battle."

Switzer, who visited the Nebraska dressing room following the game, expressed no surprise at all at the outcome.

"I didn't think Texas could move the ball on them," the Oklahoma coach said.

Two field goals accounted for all the scoring in the first half. Texas' Billy Shott kicked a 22-yarder shortly after a Nebraska fumble in the first period and the Cornhuskers' Rich Sanger booted a 34-yarder after a weird fumble in which the ball bounced off a foot of Texas fullback Roosevelt Leaks and into the hands of Steve Mansfield.

Mansfield ran 63 yards to the Texas eight with the miscue.

With the score tied near the end of the half, Nebraska stormed to the Texas one and had a first down and goal from that point. But four times the Texas defense—with linebacker Wade Johnson leading the charge—repelled Nebraska.

The game might have turned on that note, and it seemed to have when the Longhorns came out in the second half to move briskly into Cornhusker territory.

It was, though, that Thornton came up with his interception of an upthrown pass and it was all Nebraska from there.

Ritchie Babe scored one of the two second-half touchdowns for Nebraska on a 12-yard run, and shortly after the Cornhuskers recovered a Texas fumble at the Texas 19, Davis ran in from the three for the clinching score.

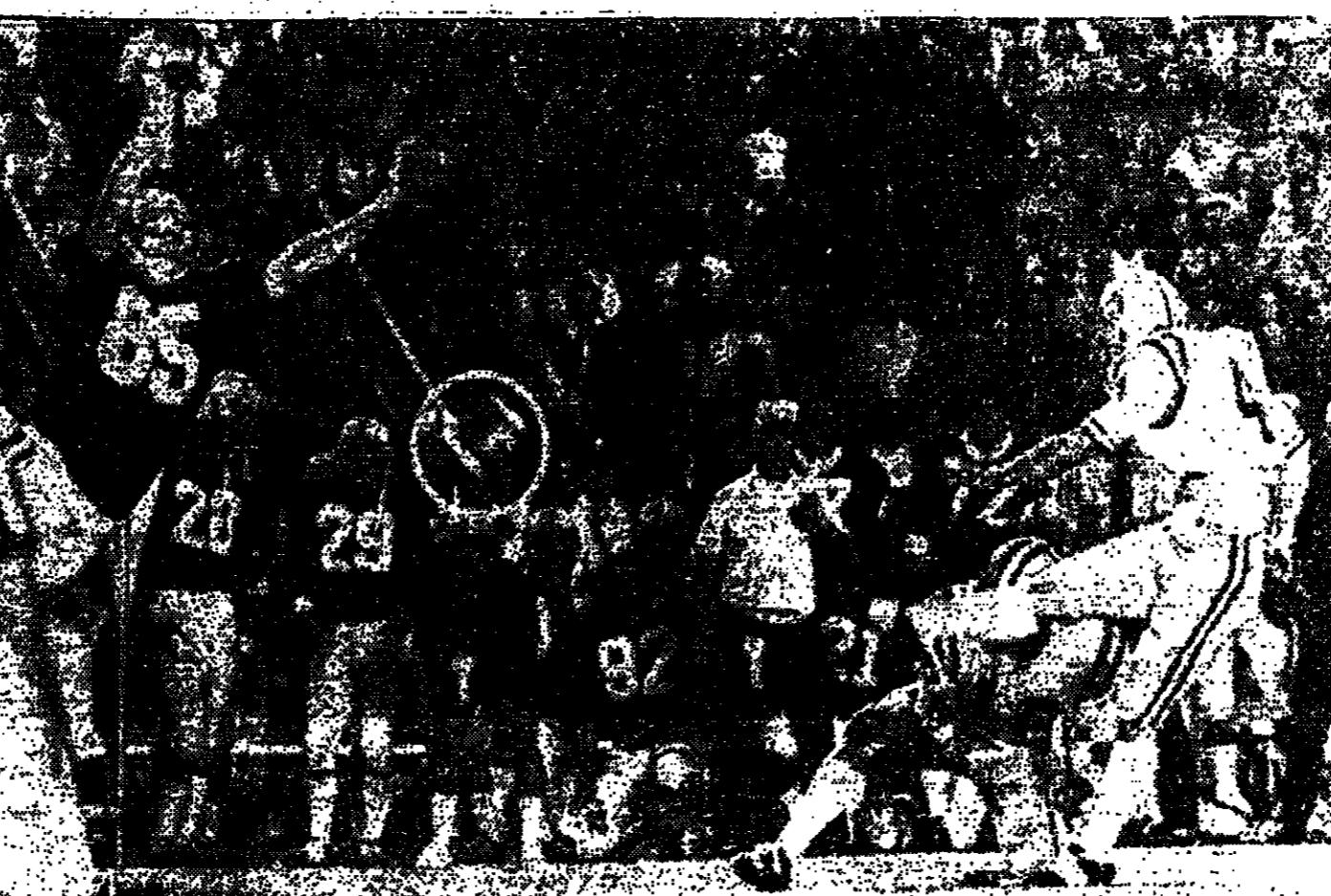
David gained 106 yards on 28 carries and Nebraska gained 340 yards on the ground against the normally stingy Texas defense.

He was voted the game's outstanding offensive player and Johnson was picked as the leading defensive player.

Texas' running attack, however, was blunted. Beaks, the fourth leading-ball carrier in the nation, could gain only 48 yards although he missed part of the first half with a bruised knee.

GAME STATISTICS

	Ohio	USC	Texas
First Downs	20	27	20
Rushing-Yards	55,320	43,187	55,320
Passing-Yards	129	239	74
Return-Yards	74	22	68
Punts	6-8-1	23-40-0	24-1
Blocks	2-41	3-36	1-0
Turnovers-Lost	1-0	2-1	1-0
Penalties-Yards	7-59	6-40	7-59
Ohio State	7	13	15-42
USC	31	7	0-21
USC-Limaheah 47 FG			
OSU-Johnson 1 run (Conway Kick)			
USC-Limaheah 42 field goal			
OSU-McKay 10 pass from Davis (McKay pass from Shott)			
OSU-Johnson 1 run (Conway Kick)			
USC-Davis 1 run (Cirigliano Kick)			
OSU-Johnson 4 run (Kick failed)			
OSU-Greene 1 run (Conway Kick)			
OSU-Eha 2 run (Greene run)			
OSU-Greene 47 run (Conway Kick)			
OSU-Johnson 5 run (Shott failed)			
Individual Leaders			
Rushing—Ohio State: Griffin 23-10, Johnson 21-44, Greene 7-45, Hill 6-7, Southern Cal: Davis 16-74, Moore 6-42, McNeill 6-46.			
Receiving—Ohio State: Pagan 15-82, Hazel 1-15, Raschinski 1-26, Southern Cal: McKay 6-83, Swain 8-47, McNeill 4-48, Obregon 2-28.			
Passing—Ohio State: Greene 7-17-2, 7-17-2			
Penalties—Ohio State: Greene 3-40, 4-39-7			
Turnovers—Ohio State: Greene 3-1, 6-3			
Penalties-Yards	4-51	2-20	10



FOILED ATTEMPTS—Penn State's Dave Graf reaches out and blocks field-goal try by LSU kicker Juan Boca in second quarter while, in photo below, Ohio



Vikings Begin Preparations For Super Bowl by Resting

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Jan. 3 (UPI)—The Minnesota Vikings are getting a five-day rest before resuming drills for their Jan. 13 Super Bowl date at Houston against the Miami Dolphins.

Celtics' Cowens Top NBA Pick For East Stars

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT)—Dave Cowens, the Boston Celtics' center who was the most valuable player in last year's National Basketball Association all-star game, was the leading vote-getter for the Eastern Conference team for this season's contest, it was announced yesterday by Commissioner Walter Kennedy.

Cowens, a junior, set up

that turning-point score by hitting back a punt 56 yards to the USC nine-yard line, when the Trojans led, 21-20, late in the third period. The 27-21 lead compiled by that score became 35-21 when Greene ran in for a two-point conversion after a touchdown set up by Griffin's 25-yard run early in the fourth quarter.

For USC, ranked No. 1 a year ago, the season wasn't exactly a disgrace; either, The Trojans lost to Notre Dame, 23-14, and tied Oklahoma, 7-7. McKay declined to make comparisons.

Pat Hayden, the junior quarterback, passed well and scrambled for gains. Anthony Davis, obviously a target of the Ohio State defense, did make 74 yards running. But Ohio State seemed to have a physical superiority over the Cornhuskers.

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He was voted the game's outstanding offensive player and Johnson was picked as the leading defensive player.

Texas' running attack, however, was blunted. Beaks, the fourth leading-ball carrier in the nation, could gain only 48 yards although he missed part of the first half with a bruised knee.

GAME STATISTICS

	Nebraska	Texas
First Downs	6-3	13-19
Rushing-Yards	58,240	37,105
Passing-Yards	87	90
Return-Yards	113	48
Penalties-Yards	7-17-2	7-17-2
Turnovers	3-40	4-39-7
Individual Leaders		
Rushing—Ohio State: Griffin 23-10, Johnson 21-44, Greene 7-45, Hill 6-7, Southern Cal: Davis 16-74, Moore 6-42, McNeill 6-46.		
Receiving—Ohio State: Pagan 15-82, Hazel 1-15, Raschinski 1-26, Southern Cal: McKay 6-83, Swain 8-47, McNeill 4-48, Obregon 2-28.		
Passing—Ohio State: Greene 7-17-2, 7-17-2		
Penalties—Ohio State: Greene 3-1, 6-3		
Penalties-Yards	4-51	2-20

Who Ruined the Steaks?

Team on Rice Krispies Won't Beat Notre Dame

By Red Smith

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2 (NYT)—When James J. Braddock was an unemployed longshoreman on relief, he knocked out Corn Griffin in a semi-windup. "I did that on hash," he told his manager, Joe Gould. "Get me a piece of steak and see what I can do," Gould got him a piece of steak and he whipped Max Baer for the heavyweight boxing championship of the world.

Now, football players at Alabama are seldom seen in bread lines, but their dietary luck turned sour Monday afternoon when a flash fire in the kitchen of their motel burned up 53 of the steaks ordered for their pre-game meal. They were soon to discover that you can't run against Notre Dame on Rice Krispies.

Their first three plays from scrimmage in the Sugar Bowl Monday night produced a net loss of one yard. On the nine offensive plays they were able to mount in the first quarter, the net gain was zero—compared with 118 yards and six points for Notre Dame on 20 plays. And undefeated Alabama had the No. 3 offensive record in American college football during the season, with an average of 430.7 yards and 41.3 points a game.

More than anything else in a game that had just about everything else, it was the Notre Dame defense that undid the favorites, 24-23, and established the gristy scholars from South Bend, Ind., as national champions. Not even the sorcery of Bear Bryant, the mystic who coaches Alabama, could shake off that relentless pursuit, and the Bear employed all the witchcraft at his disposal, like taking the same motel suite he had occupied when his teams won the Sugar Bowl games of 1962, 1964 and 1966.

Little Doubt

What looked in advance like the most attractive match in all the holiday bowls turned out to be one of the most highly entertaining spectacles in memory. Perhaps surprisingly, three hours of spirit, combat and sustained excitement left only a tiny residue of argument. There was lively debate afterward about just one tactical decision, and that came out of a situation created by Notre Dame's

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